try to prevent cholera and other water borne diseases and the ones which are in use are partially successful, as has been said by Prof. B. N. Tandon of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 21st July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to develop a good vaccine to prevent these diseases as they are common in the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that T.A.B. injections were given in to cholera patients instead of cholera vaccine; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) The conventional cholera and typhoid vaccines give limited protection. Cholera vaccine gives protection to 50% of people vaccinated for 3 to 6 months.

(c) The scientists all over the world have been trying to develop a more effective vaccine against Cholera and typhoid. In the past, cholera toxoid was used for control trial but did not show the satisfactory benefit. A controlled field trial of oral whole-sale/B Sub-Unit has been undertaken in the past. The result has been encouraging.

Tg. 21(a) Oral typhoid vaccine which is expected to provide 75 per cent protection is undergoing trials in Chile & Indonesia.

Some of the other studies are at present in the experimental stage.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

इंदिरा गांधी विमानपत्तन पर राडार प्रणाली का ठप्प हो जाना

1929. **श्री कपिल वर्मा :**
श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :
डा० जी० विजयमोहन रेड्डी :

क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन पर तीन दिन, जबकि राष्ट्रपति बाहर जा रहे थे, राडार प्रणाली ठप्प रही, यदि नहीं, तो इसके द्वारा दूर से आने वाले बोइंग और एयरबस की उड़ानों की सूचना के लिये भारतीय वायु सेना स्टेशन, हिंडन (गाजियाबाद) का प्रयोग किये जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन पर कितने राडार लगाये गये हैं और उनके रख-रखाव के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ; और

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन किसके सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में आता है; क्या सरकार सुरक्षा क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने का विचार रखती है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री मोती लाल वोरा) : (क) जी नहीं। यह सुविधा 6 जुलाई, 1988 को राष्ट्रपति की उड़ान के लिए थी। बोइंग और एयरबस की उड़ानों की सूचना के लिये भारतीय वायु सेना स्टेशन, हिंडन से कोई सहायता नहीं ली गयी थी।

(ख) धावनपथ 28–10 के लिए विमान मार्ग निगरानी राडार (ए आर एस आर–दूरी 200 नॉटिकल मील), विमान-क्षेत्र निगरानी राडार (ए एस आर–60 नॉटिकल मील) और सूक्ष्म पहुंच राडार (पी ए आर–10 नॉटिकल मील) नामक तीन राडार हैं। राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण मुख्य रूप से इन सुविधाओं के संधारण और प्रचालन के लिये उत्तरदायी है जबकि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग बिजली आपूर्ति और वातानुकूलन के लिये उत्तरदायी है।

(ग) इंदिरा गांधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्र, दिल्ली डी. सी. पी. विमान क्षेत्र सुरक्षा, पालम के अधीन है। इस जोन के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Measures to improve the standard of Medical Institutes by I.C.M.R.

1930. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research proposes to take any measure to improve the standard of medical institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether an AIDS Research Centre has been set up and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated several steps to improve the standard of medical institutions in the country. The Council has created 'centres for advanced research' in Medical colleges and has provided them with adequate funds so that persons of academic excellence could persue research in identified national health problem. The Council also supports research efforts of investigators in medical institutions to solve regional or local health problems, by providing grants as a part of extramural activity. Manpower development is of utmost importance in improving standards of medical institutions in the country. Realising this, the Council had initiated a talent search scheme for identifying brilliant medical graduates and supporting them throughout their post-graduation and provide them with suitable appointment to carry out medical research. The Council also provides support for junior and senior research fellows to conduct research projects under the guidance of recognised teachers in established medical institutions.

These schemes are currently undergoing some modification with a view to further improve the quality of this human resource development programme.

The Council, in addition, provides financial support, travel grants and expert advice for various seminars and workshops in medical sciences with a view to improve knowledge and skills of the medical personnel and enhance the standard of medical institutions in India.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Centre for AIDS research and control has been established as an extramural project of ICMR. The centre is temporarily located in Pune, it is expected that it will shortly be relocated in Delhi or another city. The centre is expected to play a pivotal role in AIDS research in India, including co-ordination of serosurvillance of HIV, follow up of seropositive individuals and of AIDS cases, health, education and research efforts in different aspects of HIV infection in India. Realising the importance dissemination of information on different aspects of AIDS to various groups, in the national AIDS control strategy, CARC has taken up the responsibility of bringing out a bulletin "CARC CALLING" providing information on AIDS.

सार्वजनिक स्थानों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में मद्यपान और धूम्रपान पर प्रतिबंध

1931. **श्री राम चन्द्र विकल** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल और अन्य